REPORT OF THE COMMISSION. OVERCROWDING-POLITICAL PARTISANSHIP SUBVER-SIVE OF GOOD MANAGEMENT-DISCIPLINE-THE STATE DEFRAUDED AND THE PRISONERS ILL-USED-DEFECTS OF THE OLD SYSTEM-RECOM-MENDATIONS.

The commissioners appointed by the last Legislature to investigate the prisons of the State submitt d their final report yesterday. A preliminary report was made to the Governor on Sept. 29. The final report, which is signed by Sinclair Tousey, Archibald C. Niven, and Louis D. Pilsbury (the surviving commissioners, George R. Babcock having died), is accompanied by a full transcript of the evidence, making a pamphlet of 812 pages. The report loses much of its significance owing to the fact that the Constitution was amended at the last election and the way prepared for a radical change in the administration of the State prisons. The report, however, is exceedingly interesting. It shows that the prisons have been grossly mismanaged; that the State has suffered great losses, and that great injustice has been done to the convicts. The insecurity of two prisons and the evils of overcrowding are pointed out. Political partisanship is regarded as the real cause of the absence of discipline in the past. Instances of undue severity in punishment are given, and the evils of partiality and favoritism are teade clear. The commission are convinced that the prisons can be made self-sustaining, or nearly so, under proper business management and an intelligent system of convict labor. Glaring instances of corruption are related. The report closes with an indictment of cleven counts against the old system, and also with a series of important recommendations.

THE REPORT. To the Honorable the Legislature: The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Levislature "to investigate the affairs of the State prisons of this State and the State Reformatory at Elmira," respectfully submit this, their report, together with the testimony on which it is based. The commission began their prison investigation at the Sing Sing Prison early in June, nd, after several weeks' examination, adjourned to Clinton Prison, at Dannemora, returning to Sing Sing in October; and, after spending as much time there as was in their judgment advisable, having in view the investigation of the Auburn Prison and the expiration of the law under which they were acting, proceeded to Auburn, and made a limited investigation into the affairs of that prison, leaving the work at Sing Sing very far from completion; in fact, our time was too limited to exhaust an examination at either one of the prisons. Short as the limited existence of the commission is, enough has been dene to show that the affairs of the prisons have, in the past, been grossly mismausged, resulting in great losses to the State and injustice to the convicts confined

The commission describe the present condition of the prisons at Sing Sing, Dannemora, and Auburn, and the State Reformatory at Elmira).

The prisons at Sing Sing and Dannemora are far from being as secure against escapes as they should be. The wooden fence at Dannemora is of but little use, and as many of the doors of the cells and window-gratings are of east iron, the prisoners find but little difficulty in getting away, which they often do, subjecting the State to great expense in the matter of recapturing them, an item that has aggregated several thousands of dollars within a few years. The three State prisons are all over crowded, and notwithstanding the cells are to small and insufficiently ventilated for the use of one pri - ner, many of them are occupied by more-a practice that should of them are occupied by more—a practice that should never be permitted in any prison, as it interferes with discipline by affording opportunities for plotting machief: for indulging in degrading practices, injuring health, and, more than all, subjecting the comparatively well-intentioned convict to the danger of moral contamination by the more hardened effender, a danger against which the State should guard all its criminals. A large number of prisoners are also haddled together in rooms, requiring the constant presence of more keepers than would be needed if each convict had a cell to blimself. DISCIPLINE AS IT SHOULD BE.

Of more importance than all else in prison manage ment is proper discipline. With this prisons may be comparatively successful; without it, never, either fluancially or as reformatories. Discipline should have neither friend nor foe, permit no cruelty, allow no passion, idleness, require no work beyond ability; duties should be perfectly understood and thoroughly performed; e perfectly anderstood and thoroughly perfectly and places; its rule-hould exact clearliness of persons and places; its rule-hould be enforced throughout the prison with an impar-abily that all would recognize, and as rigidly as could be demanded by the sternest principles of multary low-te vigilance should be as sleepless as Time, never neg-seting the well, ever caring for the sick, and never fail-

lecting the well, ever caring for the sick, and the considered ing to decently bury the dead.

As a rule, convicts have not for some years been severely punished, though there are instances where punishments have been unjustly administered. Formerly punishments were more severe than at present. CONVICTS FAVORED.

One of the most prolific sources of dissatisfaction among the prisoners, and one which has done much to among the prisoner, and interfere with proper discipline, has been favors shown to some of the convicts, a practice that should never be permitted in any prison. Convicts have complained, and justly, more about that than anything else in their prison experience. Discipline, imparitally administered, seldon causes complain among convicts; partially and favoritism always do. Some have been bried to comply with prison rules by giving them special privileges; allowed to buy laxuries; conduct unchecked correspondence; to read all sorts of newspapers, and to do pretty much as they pleased, except, perhaps, to leave the prison; to occupy places of trust, as elecks, weighers, and measurers, &c., &c. Probably there has no more objectionable practice prevailed in the prisons that this of allowing convicts to fill places of trust. By it the State has been defrauded and prisoners wronged. The evidence on this subject is very full and entirely conclusive as to its injurious effects. As elerks they have had access to many of the prison bocks and records, even to transcribing the official minutes of the Inspectors, thus acquiring information which they could use to their own advantage; have had charge of important accounts between the State and the parties furnishing supplies; have been employed to weigh and measure whicles purchased and sold by the State, and make such returns thereof as suited them. This practice opened a while door for profit to the convict, especially at Sing England Chuton, in weighing from ore and measuring wood. The evidence shows that they did not fail to use their opportunities to fae injury of the State and wrong to other convicts. Convict clerkships were frequently used to the benefit of other convicts, by the alteration of comitment papers, by which convicts were discharged before their time was out. permitted in any prison. Convicts have complained.

Here follow under the head of malpractices and irregularities about 50 references to the evidence on various points). CONVICT LABOR.

The prisons should be self-sustaining, or nearly so Perhaps we ought not to anticipate such a condition of things until the present disastrous system and its results are overcome. As a matter of course, in times of great pecuniary pressure, when all the busin ss interests of the country are languishing, the interests of the State, connected with its prisons, must suffer; but if the prison affairs are managed wisely and economically, is a prudent man manages his own business, inc toes, if any, cannot be so heavy as heretofore. The business carried on at the prisons is of a varied character. The sing sing prison is now, and has been extensively engaged in the lime and marble-dust massives, involving the opening and working of quarries on the prison grainds, together with several mechanical branches. The Clinton Frison is almost wholly employed in the working of rom mines—in the extracting of ore and put log it into a marketable condition; while the Anburn Prison is engaged in mechanical branches of business exclusively. It will be such by a reference to the evidence that the largest deficit is at the prisons where the heavy articles are daken from the quarries and mines. This results from the multifarious branches of labor and expenditing gowing out of the same general business, necessitating other than convict labor, and putting it in the power of dishonest employes to defraud the State with facility, cover up the fraud with case, and do it so cleverly as to avoid detection.

INSTANCES OF CORETPTION. connected with its prisons, must suffer; but if the priso

INSTANCES OF CORRUPTION. That the pecuniary interests of the State have suffered in as great a variety of methods as the dishonesty of offi-

cials could invent is manifest. Perhaps in some cases it was the result of financial stupidity; but probably it was otherwise. One instance is this: Alfred Walker had been con-

One instance is this: Alfred Walker had been connected with the Sing Srison for several years as contractor, Superintendent of the Marble and Lime Worss, and as Warden. One Sanda had a contract, made with the inspectors, by the provisions of which he had erected kines for the manufacture of time, Walker being a constitute interest of his constitute (Sanda) in these kiths and fixtures, paying him \$11,500, the valuation being \$22,000. As the lense was about to expire, he made application to the Legislature for the passage of a law authorizing a renewal of his lease for five years. Then commenced a series of maneuvers in which more persons than Walker were evidently concerned.

The marble and lime bus ness was represented as very profitable, for which reason Walker wanted his lease expressions, the bills of the bills.

The marble and lime bus ness was represented as very profitable, for which reason Walter wanted his lease excluded. Prison otherals favored a purchase of the kilhs and fixtures, in order that the State might engage in a brainess which was represent d to be so vasily profitable. Walter fixed his price at \$125,000, alleging that a lair inventory and appraisal would show this to be its lar of the purchase was made by the State at \$125,000.

Although the papers which the commission found at the prison was an inventory of this property. The appraisal was commons, and yet it amounted to out \$49,000.

That the State was egregiously swindled by reason of the dislancety or imbecility of the officials in charge of this prison, there cannot be a reasonable doubt. And then, to cap the climar, the inspectors appointed Walker superintendent; and when thereafter they made him agent and warden of the prison, he was continued in office as such superintendent (caploying his son as clerk and foreman) and his salary as superintendent, in addi-

tion to his salary as agent and warden, was charged and paid at \$3,000 for ten months. In addition to this we find that he charged the State \$1,500 at one time for "traveling expenses," without any detailed statement as to when, where, how, or for what purpose this traveling was done. It is very certain that it was not in going from Sing Sing to Albany to secure the passage of the law giving him \$125,000 for his interest in the marble and lime works, for he specifies very graphically the modus operand by which he succeeded.

That other officials besides Walker had a share in this transaction is more than probable, for although he swears that he owed Mesars. Cobb & Larkin for advances nearly \$70,000, we find among the papers a receipt, signed by these gentlemen, stating that they had received of Walker the draft of Barnum, Hammond & Schen (then inspectors) on the treasurer for \$125,000, which draft Mesars. Cobb & Larkin held as collateral security for \$15,000 and interest.

The commission cannot pass over silently the fact that bills for property sold to the State were raised from a less to a greater sum; that extravagant prices for materials were paid; that lumber, &c., used by officials for their private benefit, was charged to the prison; that a general system of waste prevailed in the mesa-room, prison-yard, shops, &c., all of which evils tended to produce the general result of pecuniary loss to the finances of the State.

POLITICS OUT OF PLACE.

POLITICS OUT OF PLACE. But without going into detail where there has been so much of peculation, blundering, and mismanagement, the commission will close its labors in regard to finance the commission will close its labors in regard to finance with a few general remarks. It may be stated as a truism that the only safeguard to be confidently relied unou, against frands and mismanagement, is to fill the offices with honest and judicious men. But as all men do not come up to this standard (and the experience of late years tends to the conclusion that many are not zo), at risk mast necessarily be incurred; and if dishonesty is developed and the financial interests of the State impaired, it is, in most cases, too late to find an adequate indemnity. Hitherto, in the selection of inspectors but little regard has been paid by either of the great political parties to the special adaptation of the official for his duties. A contractor of 1B years experience says: "I have known only three inspectors who were, in my judgment, fit for the position they occupied."

WHERE THE STATE HAS SUFFERED LOSS.

WHIER THE STATE HAS SUFFERED LOSS. Should we particularize wherein the State has suffered pecuniary loss, the following specifications may

suffice:

First: In the great lack of discipline among the convicts, which put it in their power to do much or little of the labor required of them within a given time.

Second: Tais state of things prevented the agent and warden, or other authorized officials, making contracts for convict labor on terms as favorable to the State as if the convicts were under proper discipline.

Third: Contractors of doubtful pecuniary responsibility were thus enabled to contract for convict labor, because lack of discipline lessened competition for such labor. suffice

labor.
Fourth: Contractors were not required to pay promptly for convict labor; nor was ample security in many cases required of them.
Fifth: Property belonging to the State has been sold to irresponsible persons on credit without security.
Stath: Purchases for the prisons have been made at large and eye excriptant prices.

Sixth: Purchases for the prisons have been made at large and owne excitant prices.

Serenth: Extravagant prices have been paid for work done at the prisons and omaterials furnished; in and about the maintfacture of time, tron, &c.

Eighth: Too many employes have been receiving pay for services which were unnecessary and could have been

dispensed with.

Ninth: A general want of economy in almost every thing connected with the prison.

Tenth: Prison officials have received and appropriated state property to their own use, without making compensation.

Eleventh: Extra services, traveling expenses, unou-thorized by law and unnecessary, swell the indebtedness Each one of these specifications is sustained by the evidence taken by the commission.

RECOMMENDATIONS. The vote at the recent election, amending the Constitution as to the State prisons, will necessarily make a radical change in their administration; and it is unnecessary cal change in their administration; and it is unnecessary for this commission to make any recommendations beyond the totlowing, viz.: That the prisen at Sing Sing be inclosed with a wall on the land side and by an mon picket fence on the water front, the expense of which will be comparatively light, inasmuch as the material to be used with the exception of the iron) is on the premises and belonging to the State, and the iron may be had at the Chuton Prison. We also recommend that all public highways over the prison grounds be closed; that a saitable wall be erected around the prison at Dannemora, you when completed that mison be used as a stitlely suitable wall be erected around the prison at Dannemora, and when completed that prison be used as a strictly penal one for the worst class of offenders. The labor of erecting these walls can nearly all be performed by convicts, and is recommended as an economical measure, as it would lessen the manber of guards, and also lessen the number of escapes, and thus avoid the expensencessarily connected with efforts to recapture. We further recommend that the manufacture of nails or other articles requiring invicate and expensive machinery and mach civilian labor, be discontinued at Dannemora, and the convicts employed in mining ore, from State names only, until more profitable work can be found. We also recommend that all land not absolutely necessary for prison purposes, whether at Sing Sing or or prison purposes, whether at Sing Sing of prison purposes. That the female prison a place should be abandoned as soon as one mnemors, should be self. That does as soon as one of former place should be abandoned as soon as one pre suitable can be provided, at some place remote an any male prison.

We have alluded to existing evils in the management these

We have aliqued to existing evils in the management of the prisons, and submit it to the judgment of these who are hereafter to adialnister their affairs to inaugarate a system in which these and corresponding evils may be avoided. Under this new system have must be enacted to regulate the prisons, and it is respectfully recommended that a code, simple and definite in its provisions, easy to be understood, and of practical application, should be passed at an early day; and that all existing laws, now sprend over our status books as to these prisons should be repealed. As connected with the matters which have been made the subject of investigation, the commission feel authorized to recommend the passage of a law appointing a state agont to look after the interests of discharged convicts, so far as to add them in fluiding employment, that they may not be driven by necessity to a repetition of crime. In closing this report the commission state that the above tecommendations were the subject of discussion, and as to aid them it hinding employment, that they may not be driven by accessity to a repetition of crime. In closing this report the commission state that the above recommendations were the subject of discussion, and met the entire approval of their deceased colleague, the Hon. George R. Babcock. Respectfully submitted,
SINCLAIR TOUSEY,
ARCHO. C. NIVEN,
LOUIS D. PRISBURY,
Commissioners.

New-York, Dec. 30, 1876.

TESTIMONY AFFECTING MR. HUSTED.

HIS CONNECTION WITH RELIEF ACT FOR M'KIEL AND OTHERS EXAMINED INTO BY THE PRISON COMMISSION-THE WITNESSES TESTIFY THAT HE WOULD ACCEPT NOTHING FOR HIS SERVICES.

ALBANY, Jan. 16 .- The testimony taken by the Prison Commission last year in regard to the charges made against Assemblyman James W. Husted while a member of the Committee on Ways and Means is given below. Stephen McKiel, whose contract for supplying wood to Sing Sing Prison had been annulled by Warden Russell, who succeeded Warden Nelson, testified as fol-

lows:

Q. Was an act passed for your relief! A. Yes,
Q. How much was you paid under that act for your injury or loss! A. We were paid \$3,500 by the State.
Q. Who acted for you in procuring the passage of the law through the Legislature! A. Mr. Husted.
Q. Was he a member at the time! A. Yes.
Q. The act of the Legislature purports to be for a sum larger than that; I think this was in 1871; who got the balance! A. I guess it was \$4,500.
Q. You don't suswer my question—who got the balance, the other thousand! A. That is more than I can tell you.

ance, the other thousand? A. Inters more than I can tell you.

Q. Dul it cost you that amount of money to get the bill through? A. There never was any agreement made; I went to Husted and the member from our county, and Judge Robertson.

Judge Robertson.
Q. In other words, they got \$1,000 for their services?
A. Yes; I suppose you might call it that.
Q. When you drew the money, for what amount did you get your draft? A. It seems to me we had a draft for the whole amount, \$4,500, and I think I gave my check for \$1,000; I cannot tell without looking over

check-book.

Did you give your voucher for the whole amount to Controller! A. Yes. the Controller? A. Yes.
Q. Upon what bank was the check for the \$1,000 drawn? A. The First National Bank of Fishkill.

Q. Upon what bank was the cheek for the \$\frac{1}{2}\text{, Tar First National Bank of Fishkill.}
Q. Have you no bank-book showing to whom the cheek was made payable 1 A. Yes, that book will show that, and I think I have got the cheek among my vonehers.
Q. Had the party in whose favor that cheek was made readered you any other service than that legislative service for which payment was included in that thousand dollar cheek! A. I don't know that I have had any particular services; they might have done me some accommodations in some way.
Q. Anything like counsel or legal services outside! A. No, there was never anything said acout that matter at alt; we thought we ought to have something for that matter; McC. Russell would not carry out the contract.
Mr. McKlet was subsequently refixamined, at his own

Mr. McKiel was subsequently reexamined, at his own request, and testified as follows:

request, and testified as follows:

I desire to make a correction of my previous testimony relative to the claim for damages; instead of the claim being \$8,500, as in that testimony, it was \$4,500 as to the \$1,000 check that I gave to Mr. Husted to be given to Mr. Alfred Walker—

Q What claim had Walker on that \$1,000? A. I can't say that he had any claim, unless that we made him a present of \$1,000; we never agreed to give anything to Mr. Husted, Judge Robertson, or Drew.

Q. When you gave Mr. Husted that check, was Mr. Walker's name mentioned? A. I think that when I gave Mr. Husted the check he said it was for Walker (check payable to learer was here produced by witness, in dorsed "Cr. G. T. Clapp," who is said by witness to have been the cashaer of the Westenester County Bank at Peckskill at that time; I don't think that Mr. Drew, member of Assembly from Putnam County at that time, or Mr. Husted, or Judge Robertson received anything; I am sure that I never either promised or paid them anything as a consideration.

sideration. Byron A. Yeomans, who was in partnership with Mr. McKell at the time of the transactions referred to, testi-

fied as fellows:

Q. Did you know what claim Walker had on the \$1,0001 Å. I don't think he had any just claim, but that we expected Walker would help us in getting our claim through; the way was this; the claim stuck in the Committee of Ways and Means, and Walker is a man who is very well posted about such matters, and I thought he could help us as much as any man, though Husted and Drew were using all the influence they could.

Q. Did you give Walker to understand that he would be paid if the claim went throught A. Yes; he told us it would cost \$1,000 to get it through the Ways and Means Committee. fied as follows:

ommittee. Q. Was the \$1,000 for Walker's services! A. That I Q was the \$1,000 for Walker's services! A. That I don't know; he said it was necessary to have money.

Q Were you present when your partner gave the \$1,000 check to flusted above referred to! A. Yes.

Q can you tell us why you did not give it directly to Walker! A. I cannot tell: the only reason was we were in Albany, and we lived some distance from Walker, so we sent it down to him by Husted.

Q Did you ever learn if Walker got the money! A. No, we were glad chough to get our money on the claim without making any further inquiry.

Q Did you, as one of the firm, have any conversation with either Husted, Drew or Judge Robertson about your

claim? A. I had with Drew and Husted, I don't know that I had any with Judge Robertson; whatever they did was for friendship; they wouldn't take even car

Q. Is there any other statement you wish to make? A. Yes, that the claim submitted to the Legislature by us was for \$4.500.

GEOGRAPHICAL PROGRESS.

JUDGE DALYS REVIEW OF THE YEAR.

NVESTIGATIONS AND EXPLORATIONS IN DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE WORLD-DR. SCHLIEMANN'S DIS-COVERIES-THE SEARCH FOR THE POLE-AFRI-CAN EXPEDITIONS-ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the American Georaphical Society was held last evening in Chickering Hall, at Fifth-ave. and Eighteenth-st., the Rev. Dr. Henry W. Bellows presiding. The following officers of the Society were chosen : President, Judge Charles P. Daly; Vice-Presidents, George W. Cullum, Francis A. Stout, and Frederick A. Conkling; Foreign Corresponding Secretary, Charles A. Joy; Domestic Corresponding Secretary, James W. Bailey; Recording Secretary, Elial F. Hall; Treasurer, George Cabot Ward; Councilors, William Remsen, T. Bailey Meyers, W. H. H. Moore, William E. Curtis, Harlow M. Hoyi, Roswell D. Hitchcock, Isaac I. Hayes, Paul B. Du Chaillu, William H. Morrell, J. Carson Brevoort, Levi P. Morton, and Clarence King. Several new fellows and one corresponding member were

The principal feature of the meeting was Judge Daly's review of geographical work and progress during the last year. His long address was distented to with close attention throughout. Some of the more important porions of the address are given berewith:

last year. His long address was intened to with close attention throughout. Some of the more important portions of the address are given herewith:

'The geographical feature of the past year has been the increased interest shown in the enlargement of cographical knowledge, not only by the investigations and explorations which have taken pince and the discoveries which have been made but by the establishment of geographical societies in Denmark, Spath, and Portugal; by a long increase of members in the leading societies of England. France, and Italy, and in the imaguration by the Kog of Belgium of an international organization, composed of prominent geographical societies of the world, to carry on the work of exploring and civilizing the interior of Africa upon a systematic plan—a movement of great interest, and which in all probability will lead to very important results.

Archaeological researches have during the past year been active and attended with interesting results. E. T. Wood, who spent 11 years in exploring the site of the city of Ephesus, contending with maranding brigands, and working in pits and temches aimost constantly under water, has during the year published the account of his labors. The Gernela have been emaged during the year in making exactations at Olympia, in Greece, which, beside, clearing the ruins of the temple and is the content of the discovery of numerous inscriptions, sculptures, and other onjects of interest. The site of the celebrated temple, which for centuries was a dreary waste, has now, in consequence of these discoveries, become a resort for fourities. Mr. L. P. di Centola, who has been absent for fourities. Mr. L. P. di Centola, who has been absent for fourities. Mr. L. P. di Centola, who has been absent for fourities. Mr. L. P. di Centola, who has been absent for fourities. Mr. L. P. di Centola, who has been absent for fourities. Mr. L. P. di Centola, who has been absent for fourities. Mr. L. P. di Centola, who has been absent for fourities. Mr. L. P. di Centola, who has

direction of Gen Albert J. Meyer, is making rapid actaness toward a complete knowledge of the conditions and causes of the American climate. It has nearly completed the most extensive collection of altitudes of places in North An erica which has ever been gathered. The list includes several thousand profiles, representing almost every railroad and canal. From this and other data it is making a relief model of North America on a large scale.

The Archie exhedition, the Alert and the Discovery, under English exhedition, the Alert and the Discovery, under Sir George Nares, from the attempt to penetrate the Pole by the way of Smith's Sound. Regarded from 2 geo-graphical and scientific point of view, the expedition was a access. I said in my annual address several varies ago that to reach the Pole was not the main object by the way of Smith's Sound. Regarded from a geographical and selentifle point of view, the expedition was a success. I said in my annual address several years ago that to reach the Pole was not the main object in an Arctic expedition; that that was a mere geographical feet, to which necessarily great citals would be attached; but that the real object of such an expedition was to explore the Arctic region in every direction as far as possible, to obtain scientific information in a quarter of the globe where it was of the highest interest, not only as respects the past physical history of the earth, but to enable us to unravel phenomena and obtain a knowledge of physical laws affecting its present condition which are of high scientific value, or to express it in apopular fortia, of the greatest practical importance. This object has been to a considerable degree advanced by this Euglish expedition. The Alert not only attained the highest lattitude—\$22 24 =-ever reached by a vessel, and the sideling expedition under Commander Lickiannia. Representatives was intensity of the expedition of the find and the series of longitude and produced by describe the nature of the Polarce bordering this newly discovered coast, who examination of both land and sea.

The typers, coast, and interior of Western Africa have been explored by Beameier, Tissol, Bonnat, Brazza, Marche, Duparquet, Lux, and others. The most important event in Africa of the year has been the circumnariy gration of the Mwutan Nizage (Albert Nyanza) by M. P. Gess, a member of Col. Gordon's organization, who estimated the lake to be 140 miles in length by 50 m breadth. He base were clothed with a dense forest, the western side was mountainous, and the southern end shallow. This exploration establishes the connection between this lake and the Nile. From united statements of Gessi and Col. Gordon's exploration of the lake is broad, deep, and filled with islands of payrus, which make the banks difficult of approach. About 100 miles from Duffi there is a large bra

then endeavor to strike north toward the windlan Nistge.
An object of geographical interest at present is the great
island of New-Guines, which, notwithstanding its magnitude, its fruitfulness, and position in the great ocean
highway in which it is placed, was 30 years ago put
down in the geographies as a terra incognita, or, as the
geographer Murray expressed it, "viewed only by mayigators at a distance." During the last five years it has
been the score of active evolutations by Receiva. ators at a distance." During the last five years it has seen the scene of active explorations by Beccaria, YAlheria, Moresby, Rosemberg, Muclay, the Russian xplorer; Macleay, the English explorer; Maclariane,

THE WESTERN RIVERS.

DANGER OF PLOODS ALONG THE OHIO AND ITS TRIBUTABLES.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 16.—Serious apprehensions are felt in regard to the extreme high water along the anks of the Onlo River. The heavy rain of vesterday was general along the entire river, and falling upon frozen ground, the water readily found its way to the numerous tributaries, all of which, especially on the south side of the river, are rapidly swelling and pouring their floods into the Ohio. At this point the river has about 43 feet of water, and is rising at the rate of about aree inches per hour. There is 50 feet of water in the Kentucky River, and it

is ettil rising.

The Licking River is rising rapidly.

The Licking River is rising rapidly.

The Big Sandy has overflowed its banks.

Nearly 40 feet of water is in the Kanawha at Charleston, and it is still rising.

At Point Pleasant. W. Va., the Ohio has risen 19½ feet during the last 24 hours, and is still rising at the rate of five inches per hour.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE CONVENTION.

JORE ABOUT MR. WATTERSON'S 100,000 MEN WHICH CAUSED A LAUGH.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 .- The National Woman Suffrage Convention began its ninth annual meeting at Lincoln Hail to-day. The attendance of members is smaller than heretofore. Petitions for a sixteenth amendment, enfranchising women, were received from various States. A member remarked that the names were coming at the rate of 1,000 a day, and by the time Mr. Watter-son had his 100,000 unarmed Democrats here they would have enough women to meet them. This excited much laughter.

POSTSCRIPT

3:30 a. m.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

THE TURKISH CRISIS CHRISTIANS TO BE ADMITTED TO THE GRAND COUN CIL-RUSSIA STILL MENACING.

London, Wednesday, Jan. 17, 1877. The Vienna correspondent of The News reports that Midhat Pasha has taken the unusual step of inviting the Catholic, Armenian, Greek, and Pulgarian patriarchs to participate in the Grand Council which decides on the Porte's answer. The Conneil will meet on Thursday and the Conference on Saturday.

A dispatch from Vienna to The Daily Telegraph says Gen. Ignatieff at last Monday's sitting of the Conference, when giving notice of his intention to withdraw in the event of a refusal by the Porte, did not, like the other Plenipotentiaries, state that he intended to leave his embassy in care of a charge d'affaires. It is probable, therefore, if the Turks refuse the last proposals, diplo-matic relations between Turkey and Russia will totally

cease.

Count Andrassy has returned to Vienna from Pesth, to
confer with Prince Auersperg on the critical situation.

A Vienna telegram to The Daily News confirms the accuracy of the Pesther Lloyd's report of Midhat Pasha's declaration that Turkey will not yield even the modifie demand.

The Constantinople correspondent of The Telegraph and The Daily News both represent that according to the proposals as now submitted to the Porte, the Commission of Supervision would have no executive power, but would merely watch the execution of the reforms, and report their observations to the Embassadors at Constan-

For other Foreign News see First Page.

THE LAKE SHORE SLAUGHTER.

THE ASHTABULA BRIDGE DEFECTIVE, AND THE DE FECTS EASILY ASCERTAINABLE-THE UNRECOG-NIZED DEAD. CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 16 .- A special dispatel

to The Leader from Ashtabula says the coroner's jury as sembled there at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon and recalled Joseph Tomliuson. Mr. Tomlinson had examined the wrecked bridge since the accident and found evidence on the angle-blocks that some of the braces had slipped out of place before they were last painted, some of them as much as three inches. He says the braces should have been so fastened to the angle-blocks that this could not have hannened.

E. W. Richards, the coroner, gives notice that the funeral services and burial of the unrecognized remains of the victims of the disaster will take place on Friday Jan. 19, at 12:30 p. m.

ANOTHER REPORT OF THE TESTIMONY. CLEVELAND, Jan. 16.—The Leader's Ashtabula special says: In the inquest this morning, E. A. Beebout, Chief Engineer of the Canton Bridge Company, testified that he had examined the wrecked bridge and found the braces were attached to the angle-blocks in an unsafe manner and that some of them had slipped out of place. He found some of the braces with the ends slipped away to accommodate the tension-rook, reducing their area of section, thereby impairing to some extent their ability to perform their duties; he thought this a very material injury to the structure. THE LAWS OF OHIO UNENFORCED.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 16.-The State Railroad Commis siener to-day sent to the House a communication in an swer to the resolution cailing on him for information as to whether the law relative to the heating and lighting of railroad cars is enforced by him. The communication states:

First: That the provisions of Sections 1 and 2 of the act to protect more effectually the lives of rallway passengers from casualities by the lives of rallway passengers from casualities by the lives of rallway passengers from easualities by the lives of rallway passengers from easualities by the lives of rallway passengers from the lives of rallway passengers of the lives of rallway passengers of the lives of rallway and missioner.

Second: That the attention of the several companies operating lines of railroad in Ohio has been specially called to the provisions of the act named.

ANOTHER VICTIM OF THE ASHTABULA DIS ASTER.

CUBA, N. Y., Jan. 15 .- The name of Hiram Chamberiain of Cuba must now be added to the list of ost by the Ashtaoula railroad slaughter. His son and brother have just returned from the scene of the disaster where they have searched in vain for his remains. But he is known to have taken the fated train at bunkink for Kalamazoo, Mich., and was doubless one of those whose bodies were wholly consumed. He expressed acultis of ever again needing his family—to wife and two children-and took out a \$3,000 accident policy before leaving home.

THE LOUISLANA CONFLICT.

MANIFESTO OF THE SUPREME COURT-A PLEDGE FROM GOV. PACKARD TO REMAIN PASSIVE.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 16. - Chief - Justice Ludeling to-day filed with Chairman Morcison of the House Committee a brief showing the titles of himself and associates as Justices of the Supreme Court of

Representatives Jenks, Townsend, and Phelps left to The six Assistant Sergeanis-at-Arms of the Republican

Senate who were arrested by Nicholls's police were recased this evening on bail. The city is quiet to-night. At 11 o'clock to-night Gov. Packard sent a communi cation to Gen. Augur in reply to a request that he give assurances that the President wishes that the present status will be preserved. Gov. Packard reviews at length the history of the list few days, and complains that the Kicholls forces have been permitted to remain in arms and to strengthen themselves by the seizure of arms from the Arsenel stace the President's former order to the same effect. He concludes:

order to the same effect. He concludes:

As I learn that it was the President's wish that the present status should be maintoned throughout the State until the Congressional committees now in Louisdana return, and feeling assured that the logal status of the existing State Government will specifilly be recognized and that the wrongs committed in the last eight days will be set right, I will give the pledge requested that no effort will be made on the para of the lawful State Government to forcibly discurb the existing state of affairs without further communication with you.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

APPOINTMENT OF THE ASSEMBLY AND JOINT COM MITTEES. TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 16 .- The Speaker of the

House to day announced the following committees:

On the Judiciary—Mesars. Scovel, Bergen, Bingham, Paxton, and Pierson. ton, and Piersen.

On Municipal Corporations—Messrs. Mathews, Van Rens-selaer, Dunbar, Vail, and Waldron.

On Corporations—Messrs. Egan, Payne, Martin, Cooper, and Grover.

On Banks and Invarance-Messrs. Howell, Hannon, Cery,
Yard, and Lund.

On Existing the Laws-Messrs. Grigg, Dewith, Howell,

I, and Lund.

Evising the Laws-Messrs. Grigg, Dewith, Howell, n. and Nichells.

Agriculture and the Agricultural College-Messrs. Camp-Gammgham, Winant, Van Hise, and Garrabrant.

Education—Messrs. Drawe, Yard. Pancoast, Green, and oils.
Militia - Messrs. Hannon, W. T. Stevens, Waldron, Pier and Ferton. on Elections-Messrs. Bergen, Cons., bell, and Cooper. bell, and Cooper. on Unfaished Business-Messrs. Moore, Green, Burroughs, Britton, and Van Dwyne, On Incidental Expenses-Messrs. Paxton, Scovel, Howell, On Incidental Expenses-Messrs.

and Kruger.

On Elparian Rights-Messrs, Payre, Paxton, Scovel, Howell, and Kruger.

On Stationery-Messrs, Hannon, Ashley, Eagan, Van Hise, On Stationary—Mesars, Hannon, Ashley, Eagan, Van Hise, and Maione.
On Ways and Means—Mesars, Vall, Sanderson, Tilden, Powers, and Traphagen.
On Engrossed Bills—Mesars. Powers, Taylor, Mathews, Van On Work and Archivers, Powers, Taylor, Mathews, Van Owens, and Truphagen, On Engrossed Bulks-Messes, Powers, Taylor, Mathews, Van Dwyne, and Erition.

On Engrossed Printers, Messes, Cavaleer, Elwell, Moore, Van Dwyne, and Erition.

On Engreads—Messes, Rue, Bingham, Campbell, Sanderson, and Wightman, on Fotheries - Mesors, Van Rensselaer, Ferdon, Vail, Cava

leer, and Bennett.

In Miscellaneous Business—Messis. Mackey, W. T. Stevens, Grover, Tiden, and J. Stevens.

JOINT COMMITTEES.

On Treasury Accounts—Messis. Taylor, Rue, Ashley, Kruger, and Tilden.

On State Prisons—Messis. Sykes, Lund, Bergen, Rue, and Paneoust.

In Public Grounds and Buildings—Messis. Cunningham, Drake, Hackett, Voorhees, and Malone.

On the Lunnite Asylum—Messis. Winant, Payne, Powers, Morphy, and Garradrant. On the Langue Asylum-Messra, Winant, Payne, Powers, On the Laboury-Messra, Winant, Payne, Powers, On the Laboury-Messra, Ashley, Mackey, Burroughs, Elwell, and Laboury. well, and Laonard.

On Frederal Relations—Meisra. Dewitt, Keasbey, Sykes, Voorhees, and Bennett.

On Presed Bills—Messes. Sanderson, Voorhees, Winana, Nicoolis, and Hackett.

On the Sinking Fund—Messes. Dewitt, Drake, Hackett, and Pancoast.

Panecoat.

On Commerce and Navigation—Messes. W. F. Nephews, Hanson, Cavaleer, Martin, and Nicholls.

On Printing—Messes. J. Stevens, Keasbey, Sykes, Cunning-6n Printing—Messrs. J. Stevens, Kessoey, Sykes, Cuming-ham, and Kruger.
On the Noticing Home—Messrs. Traftshaugan, Hannon, Van Hise, Wightman, and Eagan.
On the Returns School for Boys—Messrs. Martin, Bingham, Mathews, Wightman, and Bennett.

THE RUSSIAN GRAND DUKE AT NORFOLK NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 16 .- The Grand Duke Alexis remains very quietly on board his ship. To-day he and the Grand Duke Constantine came ashore and walked up Main-st., but no one knew who they were until the visitors had left the city. It is generally understood the Russian fleet will spend the remainder of the Winter here, and it is said that Alexis contemplates a grand hunting expedition after wild fowl on the coast of Virginia and North Carolina. Baron Shiskin, the Russian Minister, left here this morning by care for Washington. HOME NEWS.

THERMOMETER YESTERDAY AT HUDNUTS, IN 9 a. m., 33°. Noon, 38°. 3 p. m., 41°. Midnight, 27°. Highest during the day, 41°. Lowest, 27°. Average, 33°. Same day, 1876, 40°. BROADWAT

PROMINENT ARRIVAUS.

Hoffman House—Prof. W. G. Summer of Yale College. Gilesy House—Prof. John Forsyth of West Point...

RE. James Hotel—Thoedore N. Vall, Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service. Metropolitan Hotel—The Hon. John M. Francis of Troy. Clarendon Hotel—F. E. Church, the artist. Everet House—F. Denys of the British Legation at Washington. Windson Hotel—Col. Samuel S. Moon of Philadelphia. Brecoort House—B. P. Cheney of Boston. Astor House—Charles Parrish of Wilkesbarre, Penn. Westminster Hotel—Alfred Wilkinson of Syracuse... St. Nicholas Hotel—Judge A. E. Suffern of Haverstraw, N. Y. PROMINENT ARRIVALS.

NEW-YORK CITY. During the past week there were 459 deaths re-

ported in this city. Mistaken economy: The salaries of the public chool teachers are to be reduced. The new catalogue of prose fiction issued by the

Mercantile Library, containing all the novels in the library up to July last, is for sale at the cashier's desk. Many towering telegraph poles were laid low yeserday. At the headquarters of the Fire Department on

he heaviest poles, holding about 30 wires, was broken by the ice with which it was encumbered. In the suit of Catharine Vath against Charles L. Vath the defendant yesterday obt ined from Judge Donohuin Supreme Court, Chambers, the vacation of a writ of n

reat, having paid the alimony under the orders of the Court. Controller Kelly yesterday received from Attorney-Seneral Fairchild \$102,801 06, of which \$100,000 is a pay ment on account of the compromise made with Woodward, and the remainder is for a final settlement with the Watson

A new sewer is being built at the foot of Chambers at, which will empty itself into the East River at the Catherine Street Ferry. Yesterday the flow of water into it rom both sides bursting through the earth formed a minia-

turo Niagara. Up-town pedestrians complain bitterly of the careessuess shown in throwing snow from the roofs into the Numbers of ladies have received shovelfuls of snow upon their heads -a kind of snow-drop which doesn't look well

At the Old Guard ball to-morrow night, the Govrnors of New Jersey, Connecticut, and Massachusetta, with their entire staff, will be in attendance. All military, naval and diplomatic visitors will appear in full uniform. A fine col. lection of tropical flowers is on the way from Charleston, and will be here on the arrival of the delegates of the Washington Lucht Infantry of Charleston. The iron ship Circassian, which was wrecked off

Bridgehampton, L. L. a few week; ago, was sold at auction vesteriay to E. Driscoll for \$530. As the vessel has gone in places and is partially covered by cand, it is doubtful whether much will ever be recovered from the wreck. A Mr. McCorck bid \$190 for that portion of her cargo and furniture which the Coast Wrecking Company has not been able to re-

The following is a comparative statement of case of contagious diseases reported for the two weeks ending Jan

| Week Ty. Ty. Scar. apinal | Diph. Small | Option | Diph. Small | Option | Diph. Small | Diph. Smal From the returns of the principals of the several

schools and departments it appears that the average attend ence in grammar schools for 1876 has been 81,544, and in primary schools 19,431, making a total of 190,974. The whole number of pupils taught in grammar schools has been 158,366, and in primary schools 42,677. This shows an increase in the grammar schools of 2,255 pupils in the average attendance over that of last year, and in the primary schools of 209. In the suit of Butterfield and others against Kiaber

and others, Judge Sandford, in the Superior Court, Special Term, has refused to extend the injunction except as already granted. The plaintiffs are proprietors of the Albany apart ment house, and the defendants have a stone-yard adjoining, in which they employ steam-drives machinery. The injunction was to stop this noisy machinery. The injunction granted aly stops the use of a steam-whistle. The clastic French models from the collection of

Prof. Adrian J. Ebell will be exhibited this evening in the large hali of the Aquarium. This collection includes models of a great variety of objects from the animal and vegetable kingdoms. These models will be taken apart and their structures explained in the presence of visitors. The children of day, as did also the pupils of the Wilson Industrial School for irls, to the number of 600, accompanied by their teachers, In the suit of Oakes A. Ames and Oliver A.

against Spencer H. Smith and Joseph A. Seaver a metion for an injunction restraining the receiver in supplementary proceedings from disposing of certain property was denied by Judge Donohue in Supreme Court. Special Term. The fund question was \$2,076 93, the net proceeds in the hands of the receiver of the seat in the Stock Exchange of Spencer H. smith, but this fund was also claimed by Smith's assignee in Judge Fancher of the Court of Arbitration has de

cided the case of Jean S. Rirkland and others against Sarah Barney Sturgls. The plantiff's claim was as assigned of a broker who endeavoyed to exect a loan of \$25,000 for three years on property belong ng to the defendant's late husband. The loan was arranged for when it was discovered that Mr. turgis had not a right of way to the property which he supposed he had, and the lean fell through. Judge Fancher de des that under these circumstances the broker was entitled to his commission of one per cent. A man named Staart Wilson of No. 77 Prince-st.,

Brooklyn, was arrested yesterday by an officer of ad on a charge of swindling Benjamin Haws of Seventh-ave, and Fortleth-st., Brooklyn, by what is known as the pecketbook-dropping game. At West and Vesey-sts. yes terday Haws was informed by a stranger that he had just dropped a pocketbook, and a plethoric wallet was shown to him. Hows caught at the tempting bail, and after a short parley he gave the stranger all the money he had, \$1.01, and then retired to a hallway to examine his treasure. He found himself in possession of a few bits of syster shells, but of not a cent of money. Wilson was sent to the Washington Place Court, and was recognized as an old offender.

The Commissioners of Charities and Correction yesterday awarded contracts to those who have put in bids for supplies. Edward L Carey secured the contract for 13,000 tons of coal at \$3 per ton, to be delivered at Blackwell's, Ward's, Randall's, and Hart's Islands, and at the various in-stitutions in this city. The contract for 3,000 barrels of flour at 96 77's per barrel was awarded to Consider Parish. J. & C. Johnston obtained the contract for 60,000 yards of brown muslin and large quantities of other dry goods. P. McCann will supply 20,000 yards of brown bandage muslin. R. M. Masterton has the contract for 20,000 pounds of Rio coffee and 15,000 pounds of Colong tea, besides other groceries. H. R. & F. B. Thurber & Co. will farmsh 75,000 pounds of seap, and R. Seaman 19,000 pounds of tobacco. Besides these contracts there are others for smaller amounts of dry goods and

BROOKLYN.

Owing to the recent storm, together with the mild temperature, there will be no skating on the lakes at Prospect Park to day. Lord & Taylor have purchased the vacant lot at the junction of Flatbush and Atlantic-aves., and will erect a dry goods house there.

There will be an exhibition of Nevin & Smith's utomatic fire-extinguisher this afternoon at the headquarters of the Fire Department. Justice Ferry will assume his duttes in the First District Court this morning. He has dismissed the clerk and assistant of ex-Justice Delmar and will appoint others to-day.

This action has caused some surprise. Surrogate Walter L. Livingstone has written his resignation as Chairman of the Slocum Democratic General The reason assigned is his belief that judges should not be concerned in any way in politics after election. A thief on Monday night executed a neat burglary at the residence of Prof. Doremus, the chemist, on Flatbushave, by entering the house with skeleton keys and locking the

roof from the premises with jewelry worth \$500. At a meeting last evening of the Kings County Democratic General Committee it was decided to call the primaries for Friday, Jan. 26. Resolutions were passed approving the action of Democrats in Ohio and Indiana in their meetings on Jan. 8, and recommending that a committee be appointed to unite with other Democrats of Kings County, with a view to oppose the inauguration of Hayes.

door leading to the basement so as to prevent a discovery from the family who were at dinner. He escaped by an extension

Small-pox prevails on New-Jersey Hights, and there is a great demand for recipes to avoid pits. On Monday night a barge loaded with coal, lying by the steamer Tevlot, at the Antwerp dock, suddenly sunk, without any known cause.

JERSEY CITY.

By a stipulation between the Hudson River Tun-nel Company and the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Ruitroad Company, the former agrees to finish the tunnel by Jan. 1, 1824, to condemn no lands of the railroad company east of Prospectet, and to pay for all sewer improvements. NEWARK.

Recent advices from the Rev. Dr. Terhune, who is in Italy, report that Mrs. Terhune, better known as "Marion Har and," is improving in health. Thomas Fryerle, the boy who was so badly injured on Saturday afternoon, while coasting on Spruce-st, died at 8t. Barnabas's Hospital yesterday morning.

St. Harnabas's Hospital yesternay mering.

The trial of George Steckert for the murder of Jacob Masson, on the night of Nov. 3, will be commenced in the Court of Oyer and Terminer tais morning.

James Brannigan, an old man who was run over by a train on the Founsylvania Railroad at 6 o'clock on Saturday evening, died of his injuries yesterday morning at St. Michael's Hospital.

STATEN ISLAND.

RICHMOND.—Assemblyman Brick is about to present several bilis to the Legislature* in relation to Richmond
County affairs, and calculated to benefit the fax-payers.
Among them is one for the recreanization of the County Folice
Department, which would result in a saving to the county of
about \$5,000 a year.

Presidents. Edward Cooper, Wm. E. Whitney, Simon Stern and Peter B. Olney; Secretary, Charles D. Ingersoll; Trans-urer, James H. Sk. dmore. At a meeting of the United States Potters' Amo

At a meeting of the United States Potters' Amo-ciation vesterday, at the Grand Central Hotel, delegates was present from Cincinnat, Trenton, Baltimore and other place. Pepresenting the principal potteries of the United states. John Moses was elected chairman, and a committee was a pointed to recommend suitable candidates for officers for the ensuing year, who will be balloted for to-day. The asset-tion will continue their sessions through the week, holding informal discussions on new and improved processes and a terials. On Thursday evening they will give their amost dinner at the Grand Contral Hotel, when it is expected that delegates from Japan will be present.

dinner at the Mapan will be present.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the College of the City of New-York yesterday, Commissioner Wood was elected chairman. He appointed Kufas & Beartoise William Dowd, Engene Kelly, David T. Baker, Elward Schoff Leonard Hazeldue, John G. Kane, and Stephen A. Walker Ev. sentive Committee, in connection with himself and A. sentive Committee of the Connection with himself and A. sentive Committee of the Connection with himself and A. senting the Connection with himself and the Connection with himsel Leonard Hazeltine, John G. Kane, and Stephen A. Ward sche ecutive Committee, in connection with himself and A. Wobb, who are members see officio. I. D. Klernan, and A. elected Secretary. The Board of Estimate was allowed and 000 for salaries and other expenses, and \$10,000 for \$200 to buildings for 1877. To meet corrent expenses, 200,000 to approprinted pending a report of the Executive Committee, to the amount which will be required.

At a meeting of the Board of Fire Commissioners yesterday it was resolved to appoint, at an annual composed ton of \$800,000, such a number of men as may be German necessary for service at tires, these men to be known as a fire vates," The Estreka Hose Company was given the contract for aupptiping 15,000 feet of rubber-lined cotton hose at \$80,000 feet of lose at the same price was awarded. The foliation of transfers of officers and men were ordered to take effect day; Assistant Foreman William Birmington of Hose and Ladder Company No. 15 to Engine Company No. 26; Chartel Company No. 15, Assistant Engineers of Secancers William H. Nash of Engine Company No. 17 to Engine Company No. 18 to Hose and Ladder Company No. 5 to Hose and Ladder Company No. 5 to Hose and Ladder Company No. 3 to Hose and Ladder Company No. 26 to Engine Company No. 3 to Hose and Ladder Company No. 26 to Engine Company No. 3 to Hose and Ladder Company No. 26 to Engine Company No. 3 to Hose and Ladder Company No. 26 to Engine Company No. 3 to Hose and Engine Company No. 26 to Engine Company No. 2 At a meeting of the Board of Fire Commis-Company No. 3 to Hook and Ladder Company No. 3, 6; With Ryan of Engine Company No. 34 to Engine Company No. David McBride of Engine Company No. 28 to Engine On pany No. 40; Thomas Carry of Engine Company No. 40 to E gine Company No. 34; Jacob Beckler of Engine Company 13 to Hook and Ladder Company No. 9; C. L. Daniels of gine Company No. 30 to Engine Company No. 35; John Hyatt of Engine Company No. 33 to Engine Company No. 83;

A DAY OF DISCOMFORTS.

TROUBLES CAUSED BY THE FOG IN THE MORNING. HORRORS UNDERFOOT-THE WORK OF CLEARING BROADWAY-DELAZED MAILS. The fine rain which fell at intervals during

Monday and Monday night, occasionally turning into sleet with the variations of temperature, ceased about 4 o'clock yesterday morning, having accomplished very much for the discomfort and discouragement of the diszens of New-York. During Monday evening the min froze as it fell, and the sidewalks were covered with thin coating of ice, which rendered walking slow, dis cult, and dangerous. Toward morning the temperature rose a little, and a fog spread over the city which, as day light advanced, was found to envelop the rivers and the surrounding country. The ice began to thaw early, and streams of water spread over the sidewalks, filled the cut verts, and trickled from every projecting roof and cor nice. Those who rose early enough beheld telegraph wires and trees white with ice, which, however, soon disappeared, yielding rapidly to the incress ing warmth of the asmosphere. About 9 o'clock the fog grew denser, and baif an hour later the ferry-boats were steaming slowly over what, as far as discornible limits were concerned, might have been oceans. There were long delays on nearly all the ferry lines, and several toats were obliged to land their passengers at other piers than their own. Fortunately the fivers were more free from large ice than they had been for several days, and the boats were little delayed by the comparatively small pieces; but the pilots cautiously felt their way along guided by the ringing of the fog bells. At Sandy Hook it was impossible to see more than a vessel's length free shore until nearly noon, and no vessels passed that point in either direction until the fog had lifted and made navi cation safer.

The rain and thew, while they rendered more impers tive the necessity of cleaning the streets, made ender the accomplishment of the task. The men who tolled on Sanday with picks, found the ice almost se hard sandry with picks, found the ice almost se hard
as granite, and the work progressed slowly. Yes
terday between I o'clock and 3 o'clock in the alterneon,
about 600 laborers with 700 carls were set to work on
Breadway, and Capt, Gunner, who, under Commissioner
Nichols, had general supervision of the force, states that
he hoped to have Broadway cleaned aring the aight
from Union-square to the Battery. D ring the aight
from Union-square to the Battery. D ring the aight
from Union-square to the Battery. D ring the aight
from Union-square to the statery. D ring the aight
from Union-square to the battery. D ring the aight
from Union-square to the battery.

The calvery almost a series of the street
The calverts, however, were open—and some snow was that the laborers could occupy the mode of the street. The culverts, however, were opened and some snow was carted to piers on the North and a street Rivers desagnated by the Dock Commissioners. As the evening drew of and the streets became less frequenced, the work pregressed more rapidly, and long lines of carts moved to the dumpling piaces. The night was in many respects favorable to the task. The snow and lee were not frezen hard as on Sunday, and the laborers were spared the pelling rain of Monday night. To day work will be continued on Broadway, from Union-square to Thirty-fourthest, and when that is cleared Wall, Fulton, Cortlandt, Chambers, Grand, Canai, and Twenty-third-sts, will be successively cleaned.

During the past week there has been great irregularity in the arrival of the mails, and yesterday there was a number of serious delays. The Atlantic Express, on the New-York Central and Hudson River Enilroad, which brings a mail due at the Post-Office at 8 a. m., did not acrive until about 2 p. m. The mail over the Eric Railroad, due at 7:15 a. m., reached the office at 2 p. m. The mail by the Richmond Express, due at 10:15 a. m., arrived an hour late, and the Innived mail from the West and South-West was 3 by hours belimb lune.

West was 31g hours behind time. A young man who was courting a Boston girl upset a can of kerosene upon her pet dog. In the flurry of his anxiety to repair the misfortune he picked the animal up and set it before the stove to dry. The experiment could not have been entirely successful, as she wrote him that night: "We have met for the last time. You can't extract any more of the square root of my affection."

A cough neglected may lead to serious re-

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED.

A POSITIVE, RADICAL, AND UNDOUBTED

CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. WINCHESTER'S HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME AND

SODA will premptly and radically cure Consumption, and absolutely precent its development in all cases of predisposites and threatened attack. For CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, GES ERAL DEBILITY, LOSS OF VIGOR and APPATITE, DYSPEPSIA OF INDIGESTION, and all diseases arising from POVERTY OF THE BLOOD, WINCHESTERS HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME AND SODA IS A SPE CIFIC, being unequaled as a VITALIZING TONIC and BRAIN, NERVE and BLOOD POOD.

Prices \$1 and \$2 per bottle. Prepared only by WINCHESTER & Co., Chemists,
Sold by druggists.

WINCHESTER & Co., Chemists,
Sold by druggists.

TF IMPORTANT CAUTION .- Beware of SPURIOUS INL TATIONS and ADULTERATIONS. Inquire for and we only WINCHESTERS preparation, established 18 years, and whose purity and excellence is universally acknowledged. STRICTURE, Impotence, and Diseases of the Ocherative Organs radically and speedily cured

CLOCKS

AMERICAN CLOCK CO., 581 Breadway, N. Y.

PLEASE ASK FOR MR. BRADLEY.

RENT In the Coal and Iron Exchange, Building thoroughly Fire-proof, cor. Cortlandt and thursts., adapted to individuals or to large of

small corporations. RENTALS LARGELY REDUCED,

Apply to the

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO FOR BREAKFAST.

CHOCOLAT-MENIER.

Department, which would result in a saving to the county folice about \$5,000 a year.

LECTURES AND MEETINGS.

At the annual meeting of the Young Men's Democratic Cinb at the Everett House, Jan. 15, 1877. The following officers were elected: President, William Van Wyek; Vice-